

U. S. ENVOY FEARS GERMAN VICTORY

Peace, With Russia Bolshevik, Would Defeat Allies, Says Francis

TELLS WILSON OF CHAOS

Ambassador Calls Outrages "Incredible"—Came Over With President

By the Associated Press

Boston, Feb. 24.—Ambassador Francis Pickens, on his first trip in two years, had several conferences with President Wilson when coming over on the George Washington and made several recommendations for action on the part of the Allied and American governments for meeting the Bolshevik menace and restoring Russia to the family of nations.

Mr. Pickens probably will disclose them later when he appears before one of the congressional committees. He is likely to remain in Washington some time, advising the State department and Congress on the situation as he saw it on leaving.

A reign of terror instituted by the Bolsheviks, maintaining themselves in power, in prevailing in central and northern Russia, said the ambassador. "The outrages they have committed are incredible."

"I think it is impossible to restore peace to Europe with chaos prevailing in Russia. In fact, with Germany virtually uncontrolled, it is impossible to see how a peace is negotiated with Bolshevik rule continuing in Russia. Germany in twenty years will be stronger than she was at the beginning of the war."

Germany is familiar with the Russian character and for a generation has been studying it to influence it. If Russian Bolshevism under German domination, wins, Germany—instead of having been defeated—will have gained a victory."

Paris, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—While the idea has seemed to prevail in some quarters, the proposed conference with the Russian faction leaders on those islands has been definitely abandoned. It is understood now that nothing has been abandoned except the first invitation issued by the council.

Provisional Peace Near French Yield

Continued from Page One

peace is made. These issues are the primary question relating to Germany, the question of reparation, the question of the economic policy of the Allies among themselves and with Germany, and the question of the permanent military establishment of Germany and the Allies. The issue of reparation involves the most time, and the commission working on it will not be ready to say how much Germany finally shall pay for two or three months.

The American attitude is that it is easier to underestimate than to overestimate the amount Germany can pay. The Americans are impressed by the surprising ability all nations have shown to meet the costs of the war. At the beginning the ablest financiers thought the world could not stand the financial strain of the war six months. America's ability to raise forty billions in a short time is another instance of the great financial capacity of modern nations. The promptness with which France paid her indemnity for the Franco-Prussian war also influences the judgment of those assessing damages against Germany.

Alsace-Lorraine Improvements

One set-off against France's claim will be the German improvements in Alsace and Lorraine since 1871. When Germany took the provinces she paid France for certain government possessions there. It is estimated that France gains about a billion dollars in such improvements in Alsace-Lorraine. The question of how much Germany is able to pay now is involved in the question whether it is safe to compel Germany to pay over her gold supply to the damaged nations. Many authorities hold that this involves financial peril and probably there will be a compromise. Other immediate assets are German securities in neutral countries, but some of these have to be used for raw materials and food.

MAY SIGN PEACE WITHIN TWO MONTHS

Paris, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—The atmosphere around the Peace Conference has changed remarkably in the last few days. The deliberation and caution which marked the proceedings of important committees have given way, and even the most conservative delegates are being called forward at an early date. Talk of early peace has become general.

President Wilson before he left France urged the American commissioners to spare no exertion to bring the conference to a conclusion, at least respecting a peace treaty, but the actual directing force toward that end has been Premier Clemenceau, who while reclining in his easy chair, suffering from the wound given him by a would-be assassin, has summoned the premiers of four other great powers to his side in order to strengthen upon them the need for hastening the great work in their hands.

France yielded doubt the wisdom of concluding peace before conditions crystallized in Germany and a definite guarantee against further danger from that quarter had been provided and an opportunity secured that devastated France and Belgium industries would retrieve the ground Germany had gained from them. Now France agrees with America and Great Britain in demanding a termination of the railway blockade, and a technical state of war, so that even Germany may assume the normal ways of peace.

FRENCH OPPOSE DESTRUCTION OF CAPTURED FLEET

Would Salvage Machinery for Industrial Purposes—British Indorse U. S. View

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Co.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The peace conference failed to reach an agreement concerning the military and naval conditions of the new armistice with Germany Saturday night. It is understood one of the chief subjects of contention is the disposition to be made of the surrendered vessels of the German navy.

The Americans adhere to the position that such vessels should be sunk. It is understood the British now support the Americans, but the French opposition is strong.

M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, says privately he is opposed to the destruction of the ships, which, he says, are of great military value, and also wants to salvage the steel, boilers, dynamo and other materials for industrial purposes in case the ships are destroyed.

The American experts say the ships are not well adapted to be made a part of other navies, and the material in them is not worth salvaging. The idea of sinking the German ships originated in the American navy, which felt that if the ships were divided they would go largely to the British navy, since Britain's part in the naval war and her losses entitle her to the lion's share of the captured ships.

This would involve a great addition to the American naval building program, which the administration has wished to avoid.

Apparently the British are reconciled to the idea of the American navy equalling their own, and are not anxious to add to the costs of maintenance in the British navy by the addition of the German ships.

Wilson Sure of League's Success

Continued from Page One

flaw in a day that was otherwise perfect.

The more aggressive supporters of the Wilson policies called attention to the significant fact that no one in Congress or in the Senate has had the courage to flatly propose an alternative for the league of nations plan. But such alternatives as we have—and they are bleak and rather terrible—will not be defined by the President unless he is forced to tour the country in an effort to get from the people support refused him by Congress.

Mr. Wilson arrived in Boston thoroughly informed in relation to the nature of the opposition formulating in the House and Senate. Those who usually reflect the President's view appear to feel that the request for reserved judgment and silence in the two Houses has been respected.

Opponents Made Little Impression

This seems to indicate that the arguments advanced by Reed, Borah, Poinsett and others, made little impression aboard the George Washington, where the delegates of the two were received regularly by wireless.

Mr. Wilson and the league of nations have become political issues of the utmost importance in Massachusetts and elsewhere in New England. An energetic element of the newer democracy hopes to use the present crisis to prove that older-fashioned republicanism, even when it has the intellectual background which men like Mr. Lodge can supply, is unfitted to persist in the times immediately ahead.

The local leaders of the President's party have made a sort of headway with this argument that should give politicians elsewhere in the country solemn pause. But this information, when it reached Mr. Wilson today, made no impression at all. He is fixed in the conviction that party interests of one sort or another must not be injected into the present crisis.

Rumors of Secret Interests

His appeal to the country, if he is forced to resort to a method that has never failed him, is likely to be the most sweeping and dramatic in the history of the United States. It has already been represented to him

PRESIDENT GETS THUNDEROUS GREETING AT PIER AT BOSTON

Continued from Page One

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Peters, Ambassador Francis and Rear Admiral Grayson were in the next car, and in others were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Congressman Melverling, Norton and White.

Receives Noddy Welcome

After leaving the pier, the parade passed through the extension of Summer street, a manufacturing and wholesale district, where the employees lining the sidewalks and the roofs gave the President a noisy welcome.

Further along at Dewey Square in front of the South Station where the street widens, the first big crowd was encountered, and the noise was correspondingly increased.

At the corner of Washington street where Summer street merges into Winter street, there was a great congregation of the crowd eager to get a glimpse of the President.

At the head of Winter street, entering Tremont, the President had his first view of masses of humanity banked on the Common and in front of the State House where the President was placed. Passing the famous "Brimstone Corner" and up the steep incline of Park street, he heard a roar of welcome from thousands.

As he passed the State House, the President and Mrs. Wilson were greeted by the members of the occasion from nearby hospitals and the official welcoming signs were placed. All along the route stores and residences were gaily decorated with flags and bunting and Allied flags were displayed.

The President stood in his car during the entire parade, acknowledging the continuous demonstrations. He appeared much pleased with his reception. When he reached the hotel he went directly to his room for a brief rest before luncheon.

At luncheon and Mrs. Wilson had of their immediate party. One of the courses included Boston baked beans.

When the President and Mrs. Wilson and the members of the presidential party were transferred from the George Washington to the Osprey, the President's flag as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, made the way down the harbor today and several of the excursion steamship seemed in imminent danger of overturning as the crowds rushed to the sides for a view of the President.

When the Osprey came alongside President Wilson turned and shook hands with Captain McCauley, of the George Washington, and waved farewell to the troops on the Osprey.

As he stepped aboard the Osprey the George Washington fired the presidential salute of twenty-one guns and immediately the presidential band and for several minutes there was a deafening roar. Besides Mayor Peters, Governor Coolidge and Ray T. Baker, Director of the Mint, were on the Osprey and joined in the official welcome to the President as the cutter pulled off from the side of the giant liner.

President Wilson's farewell to the sailors of the steamship George Washington took the form of a little speech in which he praised the patriotism and thanked them for the safety of the passengers and ship. He also expressed his appreciation warmly to Captain McCauley, the commander of the vessel.

Nearly Runs Ashore

The greater steamer George Washington, on which the President and his party made their way from Boston, dropped anchor off quarantine shortly after dark last night. The most exciting moments of the trip came on Sunday afternoon when the ship suddenly discovered that the steamer, running through a dense fog, was headed directly for Thatcher's Island, off Cape Ann. It was the destroyer Harding, running ahead as a guard ship, which discovered the danger and gave a warning signal. Engines were reversed and the ship was stopped a thousand yards from shore in deep water.

His welcoming steamships were crowded with the presidential party of the metropolitan district who were fortunate in the ticket distribution. Led by a submarine chaser and with eight other submarine chasers flanking them, the fleet proceeded down the harbor with bands playing patriotic airs and the colors flying out straight in the sharp northeasterly breeze.

As the waterfront crowds watched the welcoming fleet circling about the George Washington, boats and factories along the waterfront were seen to lose their whistles when the Osprey went alongside the steamship and the din could be heard for miles.

Every ship at the wharves and at anchor in the harbor displayed all the flags in its lockers, and every passenger on the welcoming ships waved the Stars and Stripes.

Soldiers Receive Welcome

The troops who came from France with the presidential party on the transport were not forgotten in the general welcome. Delegations from the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare Board were on board some of the city boats prepared to assist in extending a hearty welcome

WOUNDED "TIGER" PASSES DANGER LINE

Clemenceau's Condition Satisfactory—Expected to Return to Work Thursday

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 24.—Premier Clemenceau's condition continues to be satisfactory. The Associated Press was informed this morning. The Premier spent a good night, it was said.

No official bulletin, it was announced, would be issued this morning. The doctors attending the Premier told newspapermen, on leaving the house at 9:45 o'clock, that the Premier's condition was very satisfactory. His pulse was normal and his temperature was 97.8 Fahrenheit.

The doctors expressed themselves as satisfied that M. Clemenceau was out of danger and that his complete recovery was only a matter of a few days' absolute rest.

Returns to Work Thursday

Asked concerning the date on which it was probable the Premier would be allowed to leave his home, one of the doctors said: "Probably Thursday, if the Premier follows implicitly the instructions regarding the necessary of absolute rest."

Premier Clemenceau expressed today a desire to go to the War Office on Thursday.

The most optimistic omens are seen in the decision of the doctors attending Premier Clemenceau to publish only one daily bulletin on his condition, beginning today. The Premier has passed the danger point and is well on the road to recovery. All danger of pulmonary congestion, it is said, is remote.

Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, predicts that the Premier will be back at work Wednesday and will preside at the Peace conference Thursday. The writer quotes the Premier as teasing his doctors with this remark:

"I am better, but it is not your fault. It is my good nature which has produced it."

Doctor Lauby, the Premier's family physician, confessed that M. Clemenceau was right.

Inquiry into a possible plot against the Premier according to dispatches from Geneva, shows that during December twenty-four persons, all anarchists of Bolsheviks, arrived in the neighborhood of Vevey, on Lake Geneva. Among them, it is alleged, were Rossier, Zahnd and Bruner.

At the same time a group of an-

REDS LEAD WARSAW RIOTS

Bolshevik Agents Head Demonstrations, Stopping Premier's Car

By the Associated Press

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—A crowd, apparently made up of persons out of work and led by Bolshevik agents, made a demonstration yesterday before the Hotel Bristol, where Premier Paderewski and the Inter-Allied mission to Poland have their headquarters.

The Premier's automobile was stopped as he was leaving the hotel and M. Paderewski was forced to make a speech. He promised the demonstrators that relief would be provided as soon as possible and appealed to them to disperse because of the impression their attitude would make on the foreign mission.

Later one of the French officers attached to the mission appeared on a balcony and told the crowd food was on the way to Warsaw. The affair turned out to be rather tame and the crowd was eventually dispersed by cavalry and infantry.

SENATE ALTERS WAR ARTICLES

Gives Field Officers Power to Reverse Court-Martial

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—Without a record vote, the Senate today passed the House bill amending the articles of war so as to authorize army commanding officers in the field or territorial departments or divisions to mitigate or remit sentences imposed by court-martial.

Under the present law, this can be done only by the President. This measure was recommended by General Pershing. Another bill is pending for formal revision of court-martial procedure to correct abuses which have been disclosed during the war.

At the same time a group of an-

SENATE ALTERS WAR ARTICLES

Gives Field Officers Power to Reverse Court-Martial

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—Without a record vote, the Senate today passed the House bill amending the articles of war so as to authorize army commanding officers in the field or territorial departments or divisions to mitigate or remit sentences imposed by court-martial.

Under the present law, this can be done only by the President. This measure was recommended by General Pershing. Another bill is pending for formal revision of court-martial procedure to correct abuses which have been disclosed during the war.

At the same time a group of an-

2898 U. S. SOLDIERS REACH HOME SHORES

Nearly 600 Nurses and 2000 Troops Sail From French Port

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24.—(By A. P.)—The cruiser Frederick and the transports Carthage and Sierra arrived from France today with 2898 soldiers and 2000 troops and 600 nurses and 2000 troops. They included the entire Forty-fifth Coast Artillery Corps, forty-five officers and 1691 men, and nine casual companies composed of men from western states.

The trip from France was very stormy. Private Cecil B. Hollinworth was killed instantly on deck by being dashed against a cabin by a wave.

NEW COMMANDERS ASSIGNED TO CAMPS

War Department Announces Score of Changes in Important Places

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24.—Orders assigning new commanders to almost a score of camps were announced today by the War Department. The orders include: Major General William A. Holtzner, now at Camp Sheridan, Ala., to command Camp Grant, Ill.; Brigadier General Daniel W. Keckham, to command Camp Taylor, Ky.; William J. Nicholson, Camp Upton, N. Y.; Howard R. Hickok, Fort Douglas, Ariz.; Richmond P. Davis, to command coast defenses of Manila; George Blakeslee, to command South Atlantic coast artillery district; Guy V. Henry, Camp Beauregard, La.; Daniel B. Devore, Camp Logan, Texas; James A. Ryan, Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Major General Harry F. Hodges, Camp Travis, Tex.; Major General Peter E. Traub, Camp Pike, Ark.; Brigadier General Frank B. Watson to command the Presidio, San Francisco; Brigadier General John W. Heard, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; Brigadier General William H. Sage, Camp Funston, Kan.; Brigadier General S. J. B. Schindler, Camp Meade, Md.

The following brigadiers were ordered to take command of the depot brigades at the camps specified: George A. Nugent, Camp Custer, Mich.; John E. Woodward, Camp Devens; William F. Martin, Camp Dix; Benjamin T. Simmons, Camp Dodge; William J. Glasgow, Camp Funston; William H. Burt, Camp Jackson, S. C.; Charles A. Hedekin, Camp Lee, Va.

Speak

If you have trouble in speaking to your fellow-workers or in addressing club or civic gatherings, you can get the necessary training by joining our Class in Public Speaking, under the personal direction of

Dale Carnegie

Opening meeting Wednesday, February 26, 8 P. M. Call or write for particulars.

CENTRAL BRANCH Y. M. C. A. 1421 Arch St.

HARDWICK & MAGEE Co. DIRECT IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS of ORIENTAL RUGS 1220 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA

ANNOUNCING THE SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF EXQUISITE ORIENTAL RUGS AT REDUCTIONS OF 20% to 33 1-3% Only because they were purchased before the World Conflict shut off the supply and sent prices soaring are we able to offer these marvels of Eastern artistry and infinite patience at present wholesale cost.

AERONAUTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE MANUFACTURERS AIRCRAFT ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK CITY AT MADISON 60th SQUARE and REGIMENT GARDEN ARMY March 1st to 15th

THEATRES OWNED AND MANAGED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION BELMONT 52D ABOVE MARKET LINN CAVALLIER in TWO BRIDES CEDAR 60TH & CEDAR AVENUE EXTRA SPECIAL—SINE OR AMBITION AND PARAGUAY COMEY COLISEUM MARKET BETWEEN WALLACE BRID IN THE DUB HARRY MORBY in 2115 ST. 9 & 9 BILLYE STRONGHART PARK Ridge Ave. and Dauphin St. Mat. 7:15. Evg. 8:45 to 11. NAZHROV EYE FOR EYE RIVOLI 52D AND RANSON STR. (Cecil De Mille's Bill Common Cause) DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND STRAND GERMANTOWN AVE. SPECIAL CAST AT VENANGO DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND JEFFERSON 39TH AND DAUPHIN HENRY LITTLE in MAT. DAILY HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS

First in Philadelphia To offer both men's & young men's silk-lined suits in quantities that run into the hundreds! FIRST IN PHILADELPHIA TO OFFER SILK-LINED SUITS OF \$35 AND \$40 QUALITIES AT— \$28 THESE two facts of leadership have been responsible for an unprecedented business in selling at 1217-19 Chestnut Street, since the announcement of the offer recently when we made a purchase of a total of 1106 Silk-lined Suits. The best part of the story is that we have several hundred more ready for sale in the store now and welcome you to ample selection in all styles, including regulation Sack Suits for business men.

William H. Wanamaker 1217-19 Chestnut St. PHOTOPLAYS The following theatres obtain their pictures through the STANLEY Booking Corporation, which is a guarantee of early showing of the finest productions. Ask for the theatre in your locality obtaining pictures through the Stanley Booking Corporation. ALHAMBRA 12th, Morris & Passyunk Aves. Daily at 2; Evgs. 6:45 & 9. "HARD BOILED" APOLLO 52D AND THOMPSON ST. MATINEE DAILY. "HER MISTAKE" ARCADIA CHESTNUT BELOW 10TH 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CARIBBEA PATCH" BLUEBIRD BROAD STREET AND SUBQUHANNA AVE. "THE BOLLOW OF HER HAND" BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Aves. "QUEEN OF THE SEA" CHESTNUT HILL 8320 Germantown Ave. "COME AGAIN SMITH" EMPRESS MAIN ST. MANAYUNK "LOUIS BERNSTEIN" FAIRMOUNT 300th & GIRARD AVE. "LOUISE BROWN" FAMILY THEATRE—1311 Market St. "THE BROADWAY" 56TH ST. "THE SERPENT" GREAT NORTHERN Broad St. at Erie "GO WEST, YOUNG FELLOW" IMPERIAL 60TH & WALNUT STS. "THE DIVORCEE" LEADER 4187 & LANCASTER AVE. "HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED" LIBERTY BROAD & COLUMBIA AVES. "MATTIE'S DAILY" "MANDARIN'S GOLD" 333 MARKET STREET THEATRE "COURAGE FOR TWO" MODEL 425 SOUTH ST. "EVELYN" "I WANT TO FORGET" "FRIBBIE RAIDER" OVERBROOK 63D & HAVERTY AVE. "THREE X GORDON" PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET "THE LION AND THE MOUSE" PRINCESS 1018 MARKET STREET "ROPED" REGENT MARKET ST. "AS THE SUN WENT DOWN" RIALTO GERMANTOWN AVE. "THE SQUAW MAN" RUBY MARKET ST. BELOW 7TH "WILD CAT DEAN" SAVOY 1211 MARKET STREET "EYE FOR EYE" STANLEY MARKET ABOVE 16TH "THE LIFE OF ROOSEVELT" VICTORIA MARKET ST. AB. 6TH "THE PALME FACES" When in Atlantic City Visit the Colonial Theatre D. W. GRIFFITH'S ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY

"BELL AND WING" By Frederick Fanning Ayer READ THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF THIS "Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement." Leyton District Times, England. "Power and originality." Cork Examiner (Irish). "The rarest verses of the time." Grip us hours after reading." World Wide Reader, England. "Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." Academy, London. "Genuine aspiration and power." Occult Review, England. "Transports us to another hemisphere." Montrose Standard, England. PRICE, NET, \$2.50 THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY SELLING AGENTS 384 FOURTH AVENUE New York